Naturaliſts may have concluded that for want of ſuch Information, theſe Birds abſent themſelves in a different Manner. If the Immenſeneſs of the Globe be conſidered, and the vaſt Tracts of Land remaining unknown but to its barbarous Natives, 'tis no Wonder we are yet unacquainted with the Retreats of theſe itinerant Birds.

The Reports of their lying torpid in Caverns and hollow Trees, and of their reſting in the ſame State at the Bottom of deep Waters, are Notions ſo ill attested and abſurd in themſelves, that they deſerve no farther Notice.

If with Submiſſion I may offer my own Sentiments, I muſt join in the general Opinion, with this additional Conjecture, *viz.* that the Place to which they retire is probably in the ſame Latitude of the ſouthern Hemiſphere, or where they may enjoy the like Temperature of Air, as in the Country from whence they came: By this Change they live in perpetual Summer, which ſeems abſolutely neceſſary for their Preſervation, becauſe all Summer Birds of Paſſage ſubſiſt on Inſects only, and have tender Bills adapted to it, and conſequently are unable to ſubſiſt in a cold Country, particularly Swallows, Martins, and a few others that feed only on the Wing.

Tho' the warm Parts of the World abound moſt with Animals in general, Water Fowl may be excepted, there being of them a greater Number and variety of Species in the northern Parts of the World, than between the Tropicks, yet rigid Winters compell them to leave their native frozen Country, and retire ſouthward for Food, and tho' they ſometimes approach within a few Degrees of the northern Tropick, very few are ever ſeen within it, and at the Return of the Spring, they go back again to the North, and there breed: Why Water Fowl particularly ſhould abound moſt in cold Climates, I can no otherwiſe attempt to account for, than that as Nature has endowed all Creatures with a Sagacity for their Preſervation, ſo theſe Birds to avoid the Danger of voracious Animals (to which they are more expoſed than Land Birds) chooſe to inhabit where they leaſt abound: All Rivers and Watery Places in the ſouthern Latitudes abound ſo with ravenous Fiſh, Turtles, Aligators, Serpents, and other deſtructive Creatures, that the extinction of Water Fowl would probably be in Danger, were they wholly confined to theſe Latitudes: Yet there are ſome Species of the Duck Kind, peculiar to theſe torrid Parts of the World, which pearch and rooſt upon Trees for their greater Security, of theſe are the Whiſtling Duck, Hiſt. Jam. p. 324. The *Ilathera* Duck, Vol. I. p. 93, of this Work. The Summer Duck, Vol. I. p. 97. Beſides ſome others obſerved by *Margrave* and *Hernandes*.

Ceux qui viennent du nord & qui habitent Caroline, *quoique la plus grande partie d'entre eux y paſſe l'hyver, retournent pour la plus grande partie dans le nord au printems pour y faire leurs petits.*

Land-Birds which breed and abide in Carolina *in the Summer, and retire in Winter.*

The Cuckow of *Carolina*.	The Blue Linnet.
The Goat Sucker.	The Painted Finch.
The Summer red Bird.	The Yellow Titmous.
The Tyrant.	The Purple Martin.
The Red Headed Woodpecker.	The Humming Bird.
The Blue Groſsbeck.	The Creſted Flycatcher.

Oiſeaux terreſtres, qui en été demeurent à la *Caroline* & y multiplient, pendant l'été, & qui s'en retirent en hiver.

Le Coucou de la Caroline.	*La Linotte bleue.*
La Tête chevre de la Caroline.	*Le Pinçon de trois couleurs.*
Le Preneur de Mouches rouge.	*La Meſange jaune.*
Le Tyran.	*Le Martinet couleur de pourpre.*
Le Pivert à tête rouge.	*Le Colibri.*
Le Gros-bec bleu.	*Le Preneur de Mouches huppé.*

Land-Birds which come from the North, and abide in Virginia *and* Carolina *the Winter, and retire again to the North at the Approach of Spring.*

The Pigeon of Paſſage.	The Lark.
The Fieldfare of *Carolina*.	The Snow Bird.
The Chatterer of *Carolina*.	The Purple Finch.

Oiſeaux qui viennent du nord demeurer en *Virginie* & en *Caroline* pendant l'hyver, & qui s'en retournent dans le nord aux approches du printems.

Le Pigeon de Paſſage.	*L'Allouëtte.*
La Grive brune de Paſſage.	*Le Moineau de Neige.*
La Graſcur de la Caroline.	*Le Pinçon violet.*

European *Land-Birds inhabiting* America.

The Greater Butcher Bird.	The Cole Titmouſe.
The Sand Martin.	The Creeper.
The Croſs-bill.	The Golden Crown Wren.

Oiſeaux terreſtres *Européens* dont les mêmes ſe trouvent en *Amérique.*

Le grand Lanier.	*Le Meſange noir.*
Le Martinet des rivages.	Certhia.
Loxia.	*Le Roitelet huppé.*

European *Water-Fowls which I have obſerved to be alſo Inhabitants of* America, *which tho' they abide the Winter in* Carolina, *moſt of them retire North in the Spring to breed.*

The common Wild Duck.	Sea-pye.
The Teal.	The Grey Heron.
The Pochard.	The Turn-ſtone.
The Shoveler.	The Green Plover.
The Shag.	The Grey Plover.
Penguin.	Elk or Wild Swan.
Alka Hoieri.	Divers.
Razor-bill.	Sea Gulls.
The Woodcock.	Godwit.
Snipes, both Kinds.	Red Shank.

Oiſeaux aquatiques *Européen*, d'ont j'ai trouvé les mêmes eſpéces en *Amérique*, qui paſſent l'hyver en *Caroline*, mais pour la plus part ſe retirent vers le nord dans le printemps, pour y faire leurs petits.

Le Canard ſauvage.	*La Pie de mer.*
La Cercelle.	*Le Heron gris.*
Le Morillon.	*L'Alouette de mer.*
Le Canard à bec plat.	*Le Pluvier verd.*
Le petit Cormorant.	*Le Pluvier cendré.*
Le Penguin.	*Le Cigne ſauvage.*
Alka Hoieri.	*Les Plongeons.*
Anas Arctica.	*Les Moüettes.*
La Becaſſe.	*Le Chevalier aux pieds verds.*
Les deux eſpéces de Becaſſine.	*Le Chevalier aux pieds rouges.*

The

Les

The following American *Sea-Fowl alſo frequent the Coaſt of* Virginia *and* Carolina *in Winter, and are called*

Black Duck.	Bullneck.
Black Flutterers.	Water-Witch.
Whiſtlers.	

The Black Duck is conſiderably bigger than the common Wild Duck, and is eſteemed preferable to it for the Goodneſs of its Fleſh, which never taſtes fiſhy.

There remains to be obſerved that in the Winter Seaſon there are great Variety of different Species of Sea-Fowl in numerous Flocks feeding promiſcuouſly in open Bays and Sounds, which being at a great Diſtance from Land, is their Security, and is the Cauſe that they are ſeldom ſhot, and conſequently little known; yet have they their Enemies in the Deep, for voracious Fiſh devouring and maiming them, they are frequently caſt diſabled on Shore, which has given me an Opportunity of obſerving that moſt of theſe Fowl are ſuch whoſe Plumage conſiſt moſt of Down, as Loons, Doukers, &c. Nature having provided them with ſuitable Cloathing for ſuch bleak Expoſures.

Les oiſeaux *Ambriquains* ſuivants, fréquentent en hyver les côtes de la *Virginie* & de la *Caroline*. On les appelle

Canard noir.	*Col de taureau.*
Voltigeurs noirs.	*Sorciere d'eau.*
Siffleurs.	

Le Canard noir eſt beaucoup plus gros que le Canard ſauvage ordinaire, & ſa chair eſt plus eſtimée, parce qu'elle n'a jamais le goût de poiſſon.

Je dois remarquer de plus, que pendant l'hyver il y a une grande variété d'eſpéces d'oiſeaux marins, qui viennent par grandes troupes, & mangent enſemble pêlemêle dans les baies ouvertes & dans les rades où ils ſe tiennent à une grande diſtance de la terre pour leur ſureté; c'eſt pourquoi l'on en tuë rarement, & pour la même raiſon on les connoît très peu; mais ils ont leurs ennemis même dans la mer, car les poiſſons voraces les devorent ou les effrayent, & quand la cas arrive ils ſont ſouvent jettés ſur le rivage; ce qui m'a donné occaſion d'obſerver que la pluſpart de ces oiſeaux ſont de l'eſpéte dont le plumage eſt du duvet, dont les mattelas & les plongeons, &c. ſont couverts, la nature leur ayant donné un habit qui les garde contre les vents frods auxquels ils ſont continuellement expoſés.

Of INSECTS.

Des INSECTES.

FROM the Influence of the Sun's continual Heat between the Tropicks, the numerous Species of Inſects abound more within thoſe Limits, than in Countries that lie North or South of them, particularly many Species that are adapted by Nature to live only in thoſe hot Climates, not enduring the cold of Northern Climates: Beſides the perpetual Summer in thoſe hot Countries enables them to procreate the Year round, which Winter Countries will not admit of. Notwithſtanding theſe Advantages may conduce to ſupply the Torrid Zone with the greateſt Number of Inſects, yet *Carolina* and the more Northern Countries are repleniſhed with innumerable Species, which tho' they lye all the Winter in a State of Inaction, are in their different Changes protected from the Cold by ſuch various and wonderful Methods, that nothing excites more Admiration of the Wiſdom of our great Creator. This I own a ſufficient Motive to have attempted ſome Progreſs in deſcribing them, but conſidering how imperfect bare Deſcriptions would be without Figures, which would have been impracticable for me to execute, without omitting Subjects I thought of more Conſequence, I concluded to take Notice only of the particular Genus's I obſerved in *Carolina*, beſides thoſe which are figured and interſperſed in this Work.

COMME le ſoleil fait inceſſamment ſentir ſa chaleur entre les Tropiques; les inſectes, dont les eſpeces ſont ſi nombreuſes, abondent plus dans ces climats que dans les pais qui en ſont au nord & au midi; ſur tout un grand nombre d'eſpéces qui ſont de nature à ne pouvoir vivre que dans ces climats brulants, & qui ne ſeuvent endurer le froid des pais ſeptentrionaux: D'ailleurs l'été perpétuel qui regne dans ceux-ci, les rend capables de multiplier toute l'année, ce que des pais expoſés à l'hiver ne leur permettent pas. Quoique les avantages des climats de la zone torride puiſſent contribuer à y faire naître un plus grand nombre d'inſectes que par tout ailleurs; la Caroline *& des pais encore plus ſeptentrionaux, ſont neanmoins remplis d'une multitude innombrable d'eſpéces d'inſectes, qui à la verité demeurent dans un etat d'inaction pendant tout l'hiver, mais qui trouvent dans leurs différens changements des moyens ſi variés & ſi miraculeux de ſe garantir du froid, que rien au monde n'excite d'avantage à admirer la ſageſſe infinie du Createur. Ce motif ſuffiſoit, je l'avoué pour me porter à tâcher d'en donner quelque deſcription: Mais après avoir conſidere combien de pures deſcriptions ſeroient imparfaites ſi je n'y joignois des figures qu'il m'auroit été impoſſible d'executer qu'en omettant des choſes que je regardois comme plus importantes: Je me ſuis reſolu de ne faire mention que des eſpéces particulières que j'ai remarquées en* Caroline, *outre celles dont les figures ſont diſperſées dans cet ouvrage.*

The Earth-worm.	The Cock-roche.	*Le Ver de Terre.*	*Le Ravet.*
The Leg-worm, or *Guinea*-worm.	The Cricket.	*Le Ver de* Guinée.	*Le Grillon.*
The Naked Snail.	The Beetle.	*Le Limas.*	*Le Scarabée ou Eſcarbot.*
Chinche, Wall-louſe, or Bugs.	The Fire-fly.	*La Punaiſe.*	*La Mouche luiſante.*
Fleas.	The Butterfly.	*La Puce.*	*Le Papillon de jour.*
Chego.	The Moth.	*Le Chego.*	*Le Papillon de nuit, ou, la Tigne.*
The Louſe.	The Ant.	*Le Pou.*	*La Fourmi.*
The Wood-worm.	The Bee.	*Le Ver qui ronge les bois.*	*Les Abeilles.*
The Forty-legs, or *Centipes*.	The Humble-bee.	*La Scolopendre.*	*Le Bourdon.*
The Wood-louſe.	The Waſp.	*La Cloporte.*	*La Guêpe.*
The Adder-bolt.	The Fly.	*La Demoiſelle.*	*La Mouche.*
The *Cicada*, or Locuſt.	The *Muſquito*.	*La Cigale.*	*Le Mouſquite ou Maringuoin.*
The Graſshopper.	The Sand-fly.	*La Sauterelle.*	*Le* Formica-leo.
The Man Gazer.	The Spider.	*La Prie-dieu.*	*L'Araignée.*